

# PEKING REVIEW

30

July 25, 1975

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**Relying on the Masses to Consolidate  
Proletarian Dictatorship**

**Competition in Space, Hardship on  
Earth**

**Superpower Interference in Cyprus  
Must Be Removed**

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北京周报

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## China and Sao Tome and Principe Establish Diplomatic Relations

The Chinese Government Representative Liu Ying-hsien and Manuel Pinto da Costa, Representative of the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, signed a joint communique on July 12 in Sao Tome.

The communique says: "In conformity with the interests and desires of the two countries and through friendly consultations, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe have unanimously decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe in its struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

"The Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing all the Chinese people.

"The governments of the two countries agree to develop friendly relations and co-operation on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence."

## Palestine "Al Fateh" Delegation

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on July 21 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Palestine "Al Fateh" Delegation. The delegation was led by Abou Jihad, Member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation

Movement (Al Fateh) and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Movement's "Al-Assifa" Commandos, with Abou Mahir, Member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh), as deputy leader. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua also met with the Palestinian friends on the same day.

Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying held talks with the delegation which arrived in Peking on July 17.

At the banquet welcoming the delegation on July 18, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho said: To restore their national rights, the people and guerrilla fighters of Palestine have held aloft the banner of armed struggle and fought to bring about a situation favourable to the victory of the revolution. They have earned the sympathy and support of more and more countries in the world and have entered a glorious, moving chapter in the annals of the Arab people's struggle against imperialism. The Palestinian people's revolutionary spirit of not being afraid of brutality and perseveringly carrying on their protracted armed struggle is a source of great encouragement to China and an inspiration to the third world's struggle for national liberation.

Speaking about the excellent situation prevailing in the revolutionary struggle in the Middle East, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho pointed out: The Middle East holds a very important strategic position and also abounds in oil resources. The superpowers will not take their defeat lying down, nor will they change their strategic concept of scrambling chiefly for Europe and its flank, the Middle East. This scramble is going on with increasing ferocity. The superpowers are trying to restore the "no war, no peace" stalemate in the Middle East and leaving no stone unturned in sowing discord among the Palestinian and other Arab people.

He said: "That superpower which glibly professes to be a 'natural ally'

of the Arab people, even goes to the length of supporting one faction while attacking another in a bid to disrupt the unity of the Palestinian and other Arab people and undermine their struggle. Each of the two superpowers tries to ostracize and overpower the other and expand its own force and influence. Superpower aggression and contention for hegemony have brought dire suffering to the people in the Middle East, but on the other hand have promoted the awakening of the people in this region and aroused stronger resistance and struggle."

He expressed the conviction that, heightening vigilance, strengthening unity and persisting in a protracted struggle without let-up, and with the support of the revolutionary people the world over, the Palestinian and other Arab people will surely be able to further frustrate the schemes of imperialism and hegemonism and win final victory in their national-liberation struggle.

Vice-Foreign Minister Ho concluded his speech by saying that the Chinese Government and people always support the Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle to recover their lost territories and restore their national rights. "Our militant friendship and revolutionary unity can stand all tests and no one can ever disrupt or undermine it," he stressed.

In his speech, delegation leader Abou Jihad pointed out: "The glorious October War and the brilliant victories in Viet Nam and Cambodia prove that men are mightier than any technical superiority. The overbearing Zionists considered the Bar-Lev line as an invulnerable bulwark. But by sheer will and in a spirit of sacrifice, the Arab soldiers of Egypt shattered it, the same as what the Arab soldiers in Syria did when they launched attacks against the enemy strongholds at Golan."

He went on: "The more important point which has been proved on various fronts in the world is that

armed struggle is the basic form of struggle."

Abou Jihad said: "We have come to understand from our own experience that we must abide by national unity and Arab unity. We have strengthened armed struggle and political activities." "In this battle, you and all the other peoples and governments of the third world are our faithful friends," he added.

The delegation leader gave an account of the progress of the Palestinian people's armed struggle. He pointed out: "Our struggle has made all people believe that the Palestinian people will spare no sacrifice to push the revolution ahead. The bullets of Palestine and the will of the masses of the Arab people proclaim that the state of 'no war, no peace' does not sell in this region; peace detrimental to the interests of Palestine will not work; the Palestine revolution will continue to advance along the road of struggle so long as Zionism exists on the land of Palestine."

He said: "Imperialism and Zionism will never wash their hands but will try every plot to oppose us in an attempt to undermine the unity of the Arab masses and make them kill one another. But the unity of the Arab masses and the unity of the third world people and all the progressive forces supporting our struggle will certainly smash all the future schemes engineered by imperialism and Zionism."

Abou Jihad said that the friendship between the Palestinian and Chinese people "has a long history. It is dynamic and is growing daily. We Palestinian people will never forget the consistent support and aid you have given us."

### Transport Targets Outstripped

Workers and staff on China's transport and communications front have assiduously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and this has spurred their initiative and boosted production.

Railway transport tasks for the first half of the year were overful-

filled at the end of June. The turn-round time of trains was shortened; various technical targets and the percentage of trains running on time were all raised. Both production of factories and enterprises under the railway system and its capital construction fulfilled the state plans.

In the Liuchou Railway Administration Bureau, for example, the quicker turn-round time of rolling stock resulted in the overfulfilment of its January-June transport targets. Quotas for major freight such as coal, oil, grain, cement and chemical fertilizers were all fulfilled in good time. In the Harbin Railway Administration Bureau, haulage of freight in the first half of this year reached more than 53 per cent of the planned annual tonnage. Quotas for such important freight as coal, timber and grain were overfulfilled.

Following the fulfilment of last year's state targets, water and road transport and capital construction in the first half of this year also overfulfilled their tasks ahead of schedule. The volume of water freight was 22 per cent higher in the first six months of this year than in the comparable period last year, while the volume of freight handled by the main ports was 10 per cent greater. The number of passengers and the volume of goods handled by motor vehicles in the six months also showed increases over those of the corresponding period last year. Capital construction for water and road traffic was carried out at a faster rate and work completed was up 57 per cent compared with the same 1974 period.

Coastal ports and those along the Yangtze River continued to handle a greater volume of goods. Lienyun-kang and Tsingtao fulfilled their half-yearly targets 24 and 14 days ahead of schedule. New achievements were made by shipyards repairing and building ships. The Shanghai Shipyard, which has been overfulfilling its planned targets annually since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started in 1966, in the first half of this year rang up a gross production value 27 per cent greater than that of the same 1974 period. Harbour builders in Talian and Chinchuangtao completed their

half-yearly quotas ahead of time by two months and one month respectively.

### Half-Yearly Crude Oil Targets Overfulfilled

The movement of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has spurred Chinese workers, cadres and technicians in the oil industry to develop production at a faster tempo than ever before.

State targets for the first half of this year were overfulfilled. Total crude oil output rose 24 per cent and output of refined oil went up 14 per cent compared with the same 1974 period.

In the first six months the Taching Oilfield fulfilled half its annual quotas for output of crude oil, refined oil and six other main production targets, and these were the highest ever. Construction of new oil areas moved swiftly ahead and the quality of the work done was of a higher standard. Work on the building of a chemical fertilizer plant in Taching, one of China's key projects, went ahead at an accelerated pace.

Since the beginning of the year many production targets in the Shengli Oilfield in Shantung Province were the best ever recorded in this oilfield. By the end of June new and expanded crude oil production capacities went up 84.6 per cent compared with the same 1974 period, with crude oil output up 44.3 per cent, total industrial output value 45 per cent higher and profits handed over to the state 57 per cent higher.

The employment of water injection in the Yumen Oilfield in Kansu Province helped keep up a constant pressure in the old wells, resulting in a 7 per cent increase in crude oil output from January to June over that of the same period last year. Daily crude oil output in the Karamai Oilfield in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has been constantly rising, reaching the highest in its history.



# Relying on the Masses to Consolidate Proletarian Dictatorship

by Nan Yu

TO consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is imperative to rely on the masses of the people. This is an important content of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## Historical Action Is the Action of the Masses

The mass viewpoint is a basic viewpoint of historical materialism. The mass line is a Marxist line. When they worked out the theory of proletarian revolution and dictatorship, Marx and Engels pointed out: "With the thoroughness of the historical action the size of the mass whose action it is will therefore increase." (*The Holy Family*.) Marx and Engels emphasized that in order to overthrow the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Party — the vanguard of the proletariat — must organize the forces of the working class and other labouring masses, especially those of the peasants, and get them united. In summing up the experience of the struggle of the Paris Commune — the first great attempt at the dictatorship of the proletariat, Marx and Engels enthusiastically eulogized the earth-shaking heroic struggle of the French proletariat and the broad masses. They held that it is impossible to overthrow the bourgeois state power and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat without such a historical initiative and the spirit of self-sacrifice of the broad masses. In summing up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin explicitly pointed out: "What was the power based on, then? It was based on the mass of the people." (*A Contribution to the History of the Question of the Dictatorship*.) After the October Revolution, Lenin time and again emphasized that only by-relying on the masses of the people is it possible to realize the various tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat, triumph over capitalism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Applying the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice, our great leader Chairman Mao put forward the theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated for our Party a basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. In all the political movements initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself in the more than 20 years since the founding of New China, we kept the broad masses

well informed of the Party's line and mobilized them to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie. This not only shattered the various plots for a restoration by the bourgeoisie but tempered the broad masses, thereby steadily consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. With the great mettle of a proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao aroused the masses during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to expose our dark aspect openly, in an all-round way and from below. Through the unremitting heroic struggle by the millions of the masses, we have destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters whose ringleaders were Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, and shattered their counter-revolutionary plot for capitalist restoration. Relying on the masses to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat is a basic experience gained in the 20 years or so since the founding of New China.

## Relying on the Masses to Suppress Reactionaries

To rely on the broad masses to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat is determined by the nature of proletarian state power. The primary difference between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie lies in the fact that the former deals blows at a small number of exploiters for the benefit of the masses of the exploited. All state power in the past represented the dictatorship of the small number of exploiters over the labouring masses and excluded the masses of the people from exercising state power. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship of the masses of the people over the few exploiters, and the masses have to be drawn into taking part in state power most extensively and effectively.

Protecting the masses or repressing them is the basic distinction between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The vitality of proletarian state power is found in its flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of the people. If this state power is divorced from them, it cannot realize its own tasks. If it goes over to the opposite side of the people and suppresses them, then its nature will be changed. By means of the state power it has usurped, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has engaged in fascist rule and bloody suppression of the masses of the people. This fully exposes its ugly features of betraying the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The task of prime importance in the dictatorship of the proletariat is to suppress the resistance of the exploiting classes. Lenin said: "The state is the machinery of suppression. The exploiters must be suppressed, but they cannot be suppressed by police, they must be suppressed by the masses themselves, the machinery must be linked with the masses, must represent them as the Soviets do." (*Extraordinary Seventh Congress of the R.C.P.(B.)*) Our experience in suppressing counter-revolutionaries also has made it clear that professional work in this field is necessary. But what is most important is carrying out the mass line under the leadership of the Party committees. Chairman Mao has taught us time and again that the exercise of dictatorship over the reactionary classes as a whole must rely on the Party and the masses. The labouring masses, who were oppressed and exploited by the reactionary classes, have a deep understanding of the latter's nature and are familiar with the law of activities of the class enemies. Only by relying on the masses of the people and giving full play to people's democracy and the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm can we deal sure, accurate and relentless blows at the handful of class enemies with emphasis on accuracy and realize the dictatorship over the reactionary classes effectively. Chairman Mao has said: "Without broad democracy for the people, it is impossible for the dictatorship of the proletariat to be consolidated or for political power to be stable. Without democracy, without arousing the masses and without supervision by the masses, it is impossible to exercise effective dictatorship over the reactionaries and bad elements or to remould them effectively; they will continue to make trouble and may stage a come-back." This instruction of Chairman Mao's profoundly pointed out to us the relations between democracy and dictatorship. Both democracy and dictatorship have class character. We carry out people's democracy precisely for the purpose of arousing the masses to exercise effective dictatorship over the class enemies. Democracy itself is not an end, but a means to strengthen the dictatorship over the enemies. If there is any democracy which can be used to weaken or oppose dictatorship over the class enemies, it is never the democracy of the proletariat.

The political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat should also rely on the broad masses in carrying out its tasks of defending our socialist motherland and preventing subversion and aggression by imperialism, social-imperialism and their running dogs. What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. As long as we mobilize the masses, conscientiously implement the principles "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and strengthen the building of the People's Liberation Army and the people's militia, the enemy will certainly

be swallowed up in the mighty ocean of people's war if it dares to invade our country.

### Relying on the Masses to Prevent Capitalist Restoration

The dictatorship of the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over internal and external reactionaries and it also must create conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise. This latter task is much more complicated and difficult than expropriating the capitalists. To fulfil this task, it is even more necessary to have faith in and rely on the masses.

The struggle between socialism and capitalism in the economic sphere has not come to an end in the wake of the basic victory in the socialist transformation of the system of ownership. In this field, not only have the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes not stopped their activities to sabotage the socialist economy, but the soil breeding the spontaneous forces of capitalism in the urban and rural areas exists. The soil includes the small producers and their force of habit, that part of ownership where socialist transformation has yet to be completed, the commodity economy, the three major differences (namely, those between workers and peasants, between city and countryside and between mental and manual labour) and bourgeois right. An order from above just won't sweep all this soil away. It is necessary to rely on the masses of the people, constantly raise their socialist consciousness, guide them to consciously resist capitalist tendencies and restrict bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin regarded the mobilization of tens of millions of labouring people to fight against all kinds of habit and tradition of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie as a great struggle of world historic significance. During the socialist transformation and the socialist education movement in our urban and rural areas, Chairman Mao has taught us time and again to boldly mobilize the masses and have firm faith that they have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. So long as their enthusiasm for socialism has really been brought into full play, we can, through mass struggle against the enemy and mass self-education movement, effectively pound at the capitalist forces, overcome capitalist tendencies, adhere to the socialist road and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It will take quite a long period of time to decide the issue in the struggle between socialism and capitalism in the political and ideological spheres. Lenin pointed out: "We must overcome resistance from the capitalists in all its forms, not only in the military and the political spheres, but also ideological resistance, which is the most deep-seated and the strongest." (*Speech Delivered at an All-Russia Conference of Political Education Workers of Gubernia and Uyezd Education Departments.*) Because of the several thousand years of rule by the exploiting classes, their ideology is deep-

rooted. It exerts an influence in the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture. To clear away this garbage and prevent capitalist restoration, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the entire superstructure. Hence the necessity to criticize the bourgeoisie, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocating restoration, retrogression and national betrayal, and revisionism in various spheres. This cannot be done by relying only on a small number of people. Chairman Mao always pays great attention to mobilizing the masses to criticize the bourgeoisie. In his May 7 Directive issued in 1966, Chairman Mao pointed out that workers, peasants, soldiers, students and those working in commerce and state organizations should all "criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, Chairman Mao has mobilized the masses by the hundreds of millions to criticize the ideology of all exploiting classes, revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The working class has mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure, the working class and poor and lower-middle peasants have taken part in the management of schools, workers, peasants and soldiers have become the main force in criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius, and a mass contingent of Marxist theoretical workers has been organized. All these are conducive to our occupying all the positions in the realm of the superstructure with Marxism and strengthening the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by the proletariat in the superstructure including the various spheres of culture.

#### Whether or Not to Rely on the Masses Are Two Opposite Lines

State personnel should have close ties with the masses. If they divorce themselves from the masses and do not place themselves under the latter's supervision, bureaucratism and various unhealthy ten-

dencies will multiply among them, and some even will degenerate into revisionists. It is just because of this that Chairman Mao has emphasized that cadres should have close ties with the masses and take part in collective productive labour and, together with the masses, should participate in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country.

Whether or not to rely on the masses to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat is a question of line. Formulated by Chairman Mao, our Party's basic line demands that we rely on the masses and mobilize and organize them to fulfil the various tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration. All opportunists invariably fear the masses and do their utmost to oppose their struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Biao peddled the idealist conception of history that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid." He maligned the labouring people as thinking only about "how to get oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and firewood" and attacked the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. He did all this in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and set up a fascist dictatorship.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation. This instruction of Chairman Mao's contains the important idea of relying on the masses of the people to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by relying on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants and uniting all the forces that can be united with can the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat be fulfilled in every factory, village, state organ and school.

## Competition in Space, Hardship on Earth

by Fan Hsiu-chu

NOT just confined to the ground, air and sea, the fierce rivalry between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, has extended to space as well. To contend with U.S. imperialism in its bid for hegemony and to explore the cosmic space for the purpose of arms expansion and war preparations and carrying out espionage activities, Soviet revisionism has invested vast sums of money and huge amounts of manpower and materials in this field. This has resulted in a still more lopsided development of the already bleak Soviet national economy beset with difficulties, imposed heavier burdens on the people which caused discontent among them.

This is revealed briefly by the Soviet magazine *New Times* in its 25th issue this year. A reader named A. Vetukh writes to say that there have been people arguing about the "practical usefulness" of scientific research, and, "in the heat of the debate, some maintain that spending on research, and in particular on space research, should be cut" so that "the funds thus released" would be used for the "improvement of the living standard."

This mouthpiece of the Soviet revisionists, however, dismisses the innocent desire represented by that reader as "regrettably" subscribing to an "old fallacy." *New*



*Times* exaggerates out of all proportion that such a proposal, if accepted, would "put the brakes on production and lead to economic stagnation," and so forth.

### What Is the Real Objective?

One cannot but question the motive of the Soviet revisionists. As they talk of development and raising the people's living standard, they want the Soviet people to tighten their belts in order to develop space technology at all cost.

As a matter of fact, science and technology in any field, including space technology, serve the interests of a given class. Mastered by the proletariat and the working people, they will promote economic development and benefit the people. But unfortunately Soviet space science is now in the grip of the monopoly bourgeoisie, whose aim is internally to carry out exploitation and oppression and externally to contend for hegemony with U.S. imperialism. Artificial satellites, like aircraft, artillery, warships and nuclear weapons, have become Soviet revisionism's instruments for the scramble for hegemony with U.S. imperialism and for expansion and aggression abroad. From 1957 to May this year, the Soviet Union launched more than 890 spacecraft and the United States over 780. Over a half of these were military satellites. Especially in the case of Soviet revisionism, as much as 70 to 80 per cent of the Soviet spacecraft sent in recent years into the orbit were for military purposes.

It is reported that practically all the year round the Soviet Union uses its spy satellites to photograph the entire U.S. territory and monitor the activities of U.S. naval vessels. The United States, on its part, too, uses satellites to spy on major Soviet guided missile tests and military bases about which Moscow chooses to keep mum. Since each has collected important military strategic intelligence of the other by every possible means including spy satellites, each has in hand materials on the military capability of the other when they meet for the so-called strategic arms limitation talks, using them as chips in their haggling and contention. This is probably what the Soviet revisionist mouthpiece meant by the "practical usefulness" of the development of space technology.

If spy satellites only account for a major part and not all of the military satellites launched by the Soviet Union and the United States, others such as communications satellites, navigation satellites, earth-surveying satellites and meteorological satellites are also mainly used for military communications in strategic command, control and liaison, for navigation of warships, submarines and aircraft, for locating the precise geographical position of targets of attack by strategic guided missiles and providing the photographing and reconnaissance satellites with meteorological data over the target areas. Some spacecraft which were launched in the name of "scientific research" and "peaceful use" also serve directly or indirectly the Soviet and U.S. needs of contention for hegemony.

In recent years the rivalry in space between Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism has become more and more acute and disturbed tranquillity even in space. The talk of Soviet revisionism about its development of space technology being entirely devoted to national economy development can deceive nobody.

How much money has the Soviet Union spent on space projects? The Soviet revisionists have always found it prudent to be reticent about this matter, and *New Times* merely quibbled that "space programmes are very costly." But how "very costly"? The Soviet revisionists will not elaborate. On this matter the other superpower seems more "candid." Calculated in terms of the figures released by the United States itself, U.S. outlay on space exceeded 77,000 million dollars between 1955 and the end of 1974. In recent years, owing to the increasingly acute domestic economic problems, U.S. imperialism has found it necessary to prune off its spending in this field, averaging over 5,000 million dollars annually. Estimates show Soviet spending was even larger than that of the United States, averaging over 7,000 million dollars a year, although its gross national product is only half that of the United States. Thus, it can be seen that Soviet revisionists have gone to astounding lengths to spend on space technology.

### Economy in a Mess

It is an irony that while the Soviet revisionists are never tired of advertising their "advanced" space technology and the so-called "breakthrough" and "successes" they have made, their problems on earth are as innumerable as they are unsolvable. And look at the obsolete equipment and backward technology in civilian industry!

The Soviet revisionists are bent on space competition, paying no heed to the hardships of the Soviet working people. The national economy out of balance; plans unfulfilled; industrial and agricultural production in great disorder; growing poverty of the people—all these have persisted for a long time under the revisionist rule. The Soviet revisionists themselves have admitted that today in the Soviet Union there are a considerable number of families in economic difficulties. Figures released by the Soviet revisionists show that at present tens of millions of Soviet people are living below the lowest standard and life is still more difficult for the working people in agricultural production whose income is even lower. At the same time, prices soar and consumer goods are in short supply. Referring to the dire difficulties of the Soviet economy, the unabashed Brezhnev recently revealed the truth by ascribing them mainly to the shortage of manpower and materials. It may seem very strange that a superpower which competes with the other superpower in reaching space and the moon is plagued with so many domestic problems. Actually it is not strange at all, because the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which pursues a social-imperialist policy and carries out ex-



pansion and contention everywhere must inevitably land itself in insuperable plight.

Exposing the tsarist government's huge military appropriations for aggression and expansion, Lenin once noted that "terrific sums are being squandered by a government which, haggling over every kopek, has steadily cut down grants to the famine-stricken peas-

antry . . . which, like any kulak, sweats the workers in the government factories, sweats the lower employees in the post offices, etc.!" (*The War in China*.) If we compare the new tsars with the old ones, we can see that they have everything in common in squandering terrific sums for armament, for war preparations and expansion overseas, and also in haggling over every kopek and cutting down the needs of the commoners.

## Superpower Interference in Cyprus Must Be Removed

SINCE the military coup of July 15 last year, Cyprus has been through a year of turbulence, because of the intervention of the two superpowers and their rivalry in full public view and furtively behind the scenes. Events in the past twelve months show once again that the contention between the two superpowers is the root cause of intranquillity in that region. Superpower rivalry brings suffering to the countries and people.

Cyprus lies between mainland Europe, the focus of contention between the two superpowers, and its flank, the Middle East. A big island in the eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus is also strategically important because of its closeness to the west end of the Suez Canal. It has been a target of imperialist rivalry for many years. In those days when the Cypriot people were fighting for independence, the imperialists tried to prolong their colonial rule by a "divide and rule" policy, pitting the Greek and Turkish communities against each other. So were sown the seeds of confrontation. After Cyprus won independence, it became an object of increasing rivalry between the superpowers. Before last year's coup, one superpower made a sustained effort to strengthen its position, while the other time and again schemed and manoeuvred trying to gain a foothold in the eastern Mediterranean. Cyprus' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity were ignored by the two who did their utmost to bring this strategic island country under their own influence and control. In July last year, shortly after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, sabre-rattling started over the Cyprus question between the two superpowers when the talk of "detente" was still ringing in people's ears and the ink on the Soviet-U.S. "agreements" was hardly dry.

### A Revealing Performance by the Two Superpowers

The past year has witnessed the most odious manoeuvres by the two superpowers around the Cyprus question. The performance by the men who run the Kremlin is particularly disgusting. They behaved as if Cyprus would sink in the Mediterranean if they did

not come to its rescue. They supported one against the other one day and made a 180-degree turn the next. All they wanted was to make bad blood between them, aggravate differences and fish in troubled waters.

In their manoeuvres, the two superpowers have served as teachers by negative example, opening the eyes of the Cypriot people to their machinations. A noted Cypriot political figure pointed out that Cyprus is a victim of the two superpowers' contention. A Cypriot journalist said that in their stepped-up contention in Europe and the Middle East, the two superpowers will not spare Cyprus. "Unfortunately, it is the naked truth," he added. "Not only on our island of only 9,200 square kilometres, but in other parts of the world today, turbulence invariably finds its roots in the contention between the two superpowers."

Although the two superpowers have tried over the past year to take advantage of the Cyprus situation to seek hegemony in the eastern Mediterranean, the days when they could control other countries at will are gone for ever. Things are not going the way they want. To patch up the crack caused by the Cyprus question in NATO's southeastern flank and cope with Soviet attempt to dominate the area, the United States has been busy making various moves in the countries concerned. But it can only fend and parry as its ambition far exceeds its power.

As to the Soviet Union, it has revealed itself most clearly. At the United Nations, Moscow's representatives put forward one draft resolution and proposal after another. They asked for the dispatch of a U.N. "special mission" to Cyprus one day and called for "an international conference" and establishment of "a new international guarantee" the next. In short, "internationalization" of the Cyprus question is what they are after so that a way may be found for them to meddle in the Cyprus question. A Cypriot newspaper of the Greek community pointed out that the Soviet "proposal for internationalizing the Cyprus question is so hypocritical that nobody wants to listen to it." A Turkish Cypriot said that the Soviet "proposal for re-

ferring the Cyprus question to an enlarged international conference is in favour of alien countries, big powers in particular." "We reject the Soviet efforts to make the Cyprus question a problem between itself and the United States. In so doing, the Soviet Union is trying to win a pawn in its bargain with the United States over the Mediterranean," he added.

The Soviet Union tries to pass itself off as the "protector" and "saviour" of Cyprus. However, its sweet words were shown up by its social-imperialist deeds. In the past year, it has incessantly strengthened its military build-up in the Mediterranean, its warships running amuck off the Cyprus coast. A Cyprus paper said pointedly: "The Russians' primary aim is to obtain a base for the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean." Another paper said that any hope to get from that superpower the "aid" it brags about is "sheer illusion."

### **Cypriot People Are Their Own Masters**

More and more people have come to realize from developments in Cyprus that the destiny of Cyprus must be kept in the hands of the Cypriot people. If the obstacles placed by the superpowers are removed, especially if Soviet interference and sabotage are stopped, the Cyprus question can be resolved in a reasonable way by the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus, together with other parties concerned, on the basis of equality and through peaceful consultation in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and in consideration of the overall situation.

Agreement on exchange of prisoners was reached between leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots

after a series of talks last September and October. Since the beginning of this year, they have held talks in Nicosia and Vienna and initial progress was made. In their recent meeting in Brussels, the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey declared their support for the Vienna talks. Facts show that the way of settling disputes step by step through consultations between the leaders of the two communities not only is in the interest of the Cypriot people of the two communities but is also the hope of the people of the world who are genuinely concerned about the Cypriot people's struggle.

Naturally, the Cyprus issue is a complex one. Time is needed to settle the questions between the two communities left over by history and the questions of today. But what one should be vigilant against is that the two superpowers will never reconcile themselves to their defeat but will continue to create obstacles to prevent the settlement of the Cyprus issue. Their contention in the eastern Mediterranean will further intensify as the strategic importance of Cyprus becomes more obvious following the reopening of the Suez Canal. It stands to reason that the resolution of the Cyprus issue will be difficult and tortuous. But countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. This is an irresistible historic trend in today's world. All the conspiracies hatched by the two superpowers around the Cyprus issue are doomed to fail.

*(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, July 15)*

## **Who Stands to Gain After All?**

**By jacking up the prices of raw materials and fuel sold to other C.M.E.A. member states, the Soviet revisionists are clearly making profits at the expense of others, and yet they use such claptrap as "it is in the interest of all" to deceive people.**

**T**HE Soviet revisionists have raised by a big margin the prices of raw materials and fuel they sell to the other C.M.E.A. (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member states in contravention of the agreements reached within that body. This has been denounced by public opinion in a number of countries. Flying into a rage, the Kremlin bosses instructed TASS to release an article on April 29 in defence of their action.

In the article TASS asserts that the current C.M.E.A. price adjustment is "to safeguard the common interests of the community." It denies flatly that the raising of raw material and fuel prices, first of all oil price, by

the Soviet Union is "a selfish act." "The conjectures that some countries have got one-sided advantage from the current adjustment," the article says, "are absolutely groundless." "The new prices have been fixed in the interest of the whole socialist community, and will promote the development of economy and foreign trade of these countries," and so on and so forth.

Who, after all, stands to gain from the C.M.E.A. price adjustment, especially the jacking up of Soviet raw material and fuel prices? Will the benefit accrue to the Soviet Union alone, or, as TASS claims, "the entire community"? Facts give the most convincing answer to this question.

The basic TASS "argument" is that in the adjustment not only are the prices of Soviet raw materials and fuel raised but "so also are the prices of machines and equipment" the Soviet Union imports from other C.M.E.A. member states. "According to their value," the article says, "these goods constitute over 40 per cent of the total Soviet imports from the other countries of the great socialist community." It sounds rather plausible. But an analysis of the trade structure between the East European countries and the Soviet Union and a comparison of the margins of increase between the prices of raw materials and fuel and those of machines and equipment will readily knock the bottom out of the TASS "argument" and turn it into an excellent material for exposing the Soviet revisionists.

For a long time, the raw materials, semi-finished products and fuel exported by the Soviet Union to the five C.M.E.A. member states — the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland — constitute in terms of value about a half to two-thirds of the total Soviet exports to these countries, while machines and equipment they supply the Soviet Union amount to 40 per cent of total Soviet imports from them. In the recent price readjustment, the Soviet revisionists raised raw material and fuel prices by a much bigger margin than those of machinery and equipment and farm products, with oil price soaring 130-140 per cent per ton. This places the C.M.E.A. member states in an unfavourable position in their trade with the Soviet Union.

Take Hungary and Bulgaria as examples. The fuel, raw materials and semi-finished products imported from the Soviet Union every year amount to about 70 per cent of Hungary's total imports from it in terms of value. According to the readjustment, the average price of energy fuel and industrial raw materials imported by Hungary from the Soviet Union this year will be 52 per cent higher than last year, while the prices of machinery and equipment and means of communication and transport which constitute 50 per cent of Hungary's exports to the Soviet Union have only gone up 15 per cent on the average. As a result, in the trade between the two countries the Soviet Union will gain 370 million rubles, while Hungary will earn less than 75 million rubles, a loss of nearly 300 million rubles on the Hungarian side. This is a harsh blow to Hungary's international balance of payments, turning its favourable trade with the Soviet Union into an unfavourable one and reducing it to a debtor nation.

Bulgaria is a main farm produce exporter among the East European C.M.E.A. member states. Most of Bulgaria's farm produce and finished products are shipped to the Soviet Union, from which it imports most of the oil, coal and iron ore it needs. The per-ton price at which Bulgaria will import 9.8 million tons of Soviet oil this year has more than doubled while the prices of its agricultural exports to the Soviet Union have gone up only 30 per cent or more. What Bulgaria gains from the increase in farm product prices can only offset two-thirds of the increase in Soviet oil price.

The German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Poland also suffer varying degrees of losses in their trade with the Soviet Union. The big price increase in Soviet raw materials and fuel will put the G.D.R. on the debit side for over 600 million rubles this year. Czechoslovakia will lose over 370 million rubles this year from its imports of Soviet oil, natural gas and iron ore alone. In a report in early April 1975 the Austrian Institute of International Comparative Economic Surveys pointed out: "Recent price boosts within the East European economic grouping (C.M.E.A.)" has been only "to the Soviet Union's advantage, as energy and raw material prices had risen at a faster rate than other commodities." The report continued: "This meant that East European states will only be able to offset one-third of the increased cost of their imports [from the Soviet Union] by raising the prices of their exports." (An April 3 DPA dispatch) Expressing similar views in a dispatch from Vienna dated June 23, AFP said: "The rise in the cost of Soviet raw materials is thus causing anxiety to its partners in Eastern Europe from the balance of payments standpoint" because these "partners" would have to bear the losses from the big increases in the cost of Soviet raw materials this year. The dispatch pointed out: "Although the Soviet Union has allowed increases in the prices of its imports from its partners, these are not sufficient to keep the balance."

Facts are more eloquent than words. In the face of the above-mentioned facts, how can the Soviet revisionists deny that the price hike in raw materials and fuel, particularly oil, sold to other C.M.E.A. member states "is a selfish act"?

Only those who are suffering know what suffering means. In an article last March 5, the Hungarian weekly *Observer* complained that the price hike in Soviet raw materials and fuel "has created new difficulties and problems" for Hungary. Debunking the Soviet revisionists' argument at the time of the price readjustment about "realization of contract price" within the C.M.E.A., the Bulgarian journal *International Relations* (No. 4, 1975) wrote: "The so-called realization of contract price" is actually to "directly shift" the "evil influences of the capitalist market" on to other C.M.E.A. member states. "This is unacceptable," it said. The Czechoslovak paper *Rude Pravo* (March 1) said that the Czechoslovak economy "is facing new and quite arduous tasks" as a result of "changes in the external conditions" regarding raw material supplies. In an interview with a *Neues Deutschland* correspondent on February 18, a G.D.R. leader also complained that "increases in import prices have added burden to the G.D.R. national economy." Isn't it quite clear who gains from the latest C.M.E.A. price readjustment?

In their relations with other countries, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists know nothing but making profits at the expense of others and yet they always try to fool others with such claptrap as "it's in the interest of all." Hypocrisy is nauseating.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

## Pipeline Construction Increases Poland's Burden

**T**AKING advantage of their supply of oil and natural gas to Poland, the Soviet revisionists have in recent years time and again pressed it to invest big sums of money and provide a big labour force to build gas and oil pipelines in the Soviet Union and to undertake the most difficult sections of the project. This practice has aroused discontent among the Polish people.

Because of shortage of funds and manpower, the Polish Government was obliged to forgo new capital construction in Poland in the first six months of this year. An agreement was signed by the Soviet revisionists and East European C.M.E.A. member states in June last year on the exploitation of the Orenburg gas field in the Soviet Union and the construction of a gas pipeline from Orenburg to the western Soviet border. This 2,750-kilometre-long pipeline is to be built by Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria, with each country being responsible for a section. The Soviet Union only accepts responsibility for the "geological prospecting and designing of the pipeline." Poland undertakes to build the first section from Orenburg westwards, with a total length of 558 kilometres. This section includes five gas pumping stations. It will have to cross the Ural River and the wild grasslands in northwestern Kazakhstan. The bitter cold in winter, the scorching hot summer weather, and the frequent violent storms in the area make it pretty hard to get the job done. The Polish weekly *Economic Life* (April 20) said this "is probably the most difficult section" of the whole project.

Last December, the Soviet Union and Poland signed another agreement under which Poland undertakes to construct an oil pipeline with Polotsk as the terminal in the Soviet Union. This 900-kilometre-long pipeline is to pass through Lithuania, Byelorussia and other places. All the costs and manpower are to be contributed by Poland. Work on the laying of this line is very difficult, involving the crossing of long stretches of marshy lands, and it has to be completed in just over a year's time.

By compelling others to supply money and manpower to build pipelines in the Soviet Union as they have done in this case, the Soviet revisionists place crushing burdens on the Polish economy. Poland has to put up 500 million rubles for the two projects. Construction is under way and the work has to be completed within two to three years. All the pipes and much of the equipment have to be imported and paid for with foreign currency. Several thousand Polish workers have to be sent to work in the Soviet Union.

Commenting on these two projects, the Polish press pointed out that the building of the Orenburg natural gas pipeline "calls on our economy to provide enormous labour and funds" and that really "this is not an easy job."

The *Economic Life* (April 20) pointed out: "The simultaneous completion of these two huge projects on Soviet territory in a short period calls for big organizational work." "Our participation in the building of the Orenburg gas pipeline and the Polotsk oil pipeline is to provide the Soviet Union with investment and credits," it said.

## G.D.R. Increases Lignite Production

**T**O enlarge the supply of fuel and energy resources, the German Democratic Republic is taking steps to increase its lignite production.

At a meeting on energy resources held in Leipzig at the end of May, the G.D.R. Minister of Coal and Electric Power Klaus Siebold declared that lignite will remain the most important part of the G.D.R. energy structure and great efforts will be made to promote lignite production.

The G.D.R. is rich in lignite deposits but short of other fuel resources. For years fuel imports have been under Soviet revisionists' control. In one period, all the natural gas and 90 per cent of the oil imported by the G.D.R. came from the Soviet Union. Such dependence left the country's traditional lignite production in a poor state. Output began to be stagnant in the late 1960s and dropped in the past few years. In recent years, Soviet revisionism has shifted its economic troubles onto East European countries by cutting fuel supplies and raising fuel prices, and the G.D.R. is one of the victims. Supplies of Soviet oil which took up 90 per cent of G.D.R.'s imports in 1971 fell to 81 per cent in 1973. Soviet coke supplies downed by some 20 per cent in the same period. Beginning from this year, the Soviet Union has raised by a big margin the prices of raw materials and fuel exported to Eastern Europe, thus putting extra burdens on the G.D.R. economy.

As a condition for supplying raw materials to the G.D.R., Soviet revisionism demanded that G.D.R. machines, equipment and materials be used for exploiting raw materials in the Soviet Union. This adds to G.D.R.'s difficulties in lignite production. Referring to this question in a speech on March 31 Gerhard Schurer, Chairman of the G.D.R. State Planning Commission, said that "participation in investment [in the exploitation of Soviet raw materials] will confront our economy with very high material demand. Most of the expenditure is to be met by providing the projected investment with material goods." "In many cases," he said, "the machines and materials sent to the Soviet Union are precisely the kind of machines and materials we need for our daily growing investments. This difficult problem is most clearly shown by the example of the equipment for surface mining. To ensure the extraction of our lignite and equip the projected new mines, we need to increase open-cut mining machines. But to raise the output of iron ore in the Soviet Union, we also have to provide it with similar equipment."



## Why Small Production Engenders Capitalism

by the theoretical group of the Paitu Production  
Brigade in Maoming, Kwangtung Province

IN the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have come to a deep understanding that, in order to get the question of the proletariat exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie clear in the countryside, an important aspect is to use the Marxist viewpoint to study and analyse why small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie. This is of great significance to strengthening and developing the collective economy, adhering to the socialist road, upholding the Party's basic line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

China is a country with hundreds of millions of peasants. "Without socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete, consolidated socialism." After the victory of the democratic revolution, where should the peasants be led to? To socialism or capitalism? This is an important aspect of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. Chairman Mao pointed out in *Get Organized!* in 1943, "Among the peasant masses a system of individual economy has prevailed for thousands of years, with each family or household forming a productive unit. This scattered, individual form of production is the economic foundation of feudal rule and keeps the peasants in perpetual poverty. The only way to change it is gradual collectivization, and the only way to bring about collectivization, according to Lenin, is through co-operatives." This is the "only way" to transform small production. However, soon after liberation, Liu Shao-chi clamoured that "private ownership should be guaranteed" and that "hiring of labour and individual farming should be permitted" and "not restricted." During the high tide of the movement for agricultural co-operation in 1955, Liu Shao-chi attacked the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism as a "utopian socialist idea," and he slashed a large number of agricultural producers' co-operatives throughout the country. During 1959-61, China's national economy suffered temporary difficulties owing to serious natural disasters and the sabotage of the Soviet revisionist leading clique; At that time Liu Shao-chi frantically trumpeted *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of farm output quotas for individual households with each on its own) and "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, hire

labour, buy and sell land and engage in private enterprises).

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique also opposed the peasants taking the socialist road. This clique slandered the people's communes saying that their formation was the cause of the peasants "lacking in food and clothing," and it incited the peasants to "eat and divide everything" in an attempt to undermine and liquidate the socialist collective economy.

The struggle in this respect will continue to exist for a considerably long period of time. It is imperative that we have a clear understanding of it.

Lenin pointed out: "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." Here small production, as Lenin pointed out, means individual production with each family or household as a productive unit. But now Chinese peasants are no longer small producers, they are members of the people's communes which are larger in size and have a higher degree of public ownership, why then can capitalism and the bourgeoisie still be engendered among them? With the collectivization of agriculture, the peasants have taken a decisive step on the socialist road. Especially since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, their socialist consciousness has been greatly enhanced, and the poor and lower-middle peasants have become the backbone force firmly taking the socialist path. Nevertheless, in the countryside there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle as well as the soil and conditions for engendering capitalism.

In the realm of the superstructure, it is likely that opportunist line like that of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao will appear again. Swindlers like Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao always try by every possible means to lead the peasants astray to take the capitalist road; the landlord and the capitalist classes will also continuously try to corrupt the cadres and the masses with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius — the ideology of the declining classes — and instigate them to go in for capitalism. The concept of private ownership formed on the basis of the system of private ownership over the past 2,000 years or so will not vanish on its own following the realization of agricultural co-operation. All these are

political and ideological root causes giving rise to capitalism and the bourgeoisie.

With regard to the economic base, remnants of the system of private ownership of the means of production still exist and the socialist transformation of agriculture remains a long-term task. At the present stage, provided the absolute dominance of the collective economy is ensured, the commune members may, during their sparetime and on holidays, farm small plots for their personal needs and engage in household side-line production, both being remnants of the small-producers' individual economy in nature. However, a part of well-to-do peasants often weaken the collective economy and develop capitalism while farming their small plots and engaging in household side-line production. Collective ownership by the working people has not yet been transformed and raised to ownership by the whole people, and between different units under collective ownership, there are still differences with regard to the amount of the means of production owned and payment for labour. Bourgeois right still holds the dominant position as far as distribution of products according to work among commune members is concerned. And the existence of bourgeois right is an important economic basis that engenders new bourgeois elements.

Since a commodity system and exchange through money are still practised during the period of socialism, the bourgeois idea of getting rich is bound to influence and erode people's minds, especially in the case of well-to-do and comparatively well-to-do peasants who are still tainted with strong capitalist tendencies. Therefore, if people like Lin Piao come to power, if they nurture and extend the soil and conditions which engender capitalism by various ways, a part of well-to-do peasants who were formerly small producers will embark on the road of seizing other people's surplus labour without compensation, and the result will be that a few will become the new bourgeoisie while the overwhelming majority

will be subjected to capitalist exploitation. Therefore we must study well and grasp the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by integrating theory with practice, and we must have a clear understanding of the fact that after agricultural collectivization, the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists have not stopped their activities, that spontaneous capitalist tendencies constantly make their appearance in the rural areas, and that the struggle between adhering to the socialist orientation and taking the capitalist road within the collective economy will continue for a long time to come.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Before a brand-new social system can be built on the site of the old, the site must be swept clean. Invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." In the countryside, socialist collective ownership was established by transforming the private ownership of the individual economy of small production. Remnants of the old ideas of small production reflecting private ownership will remain in peasants' minds for a long time. Facts show that remnants of the old ideas of small production have not vanished of their own accord following the victory of agricultural co-operation, but they rot and poison the peasants' minds. Chairman Mao has said: "The serious problem is the education of the peasantry." To lead the peasants forward along the socialist road without stop, the proletariat must grasp the class struggle in the sphere of ideology, persevere in educating the peasants to "combat all those weaknesses and shortcomings with which the working people are also affected and which tend to drag the proletariat down," cleanse the vestiges of the ideas of small production left over from the old society and overcome spontaneous capitalist tendencies. This is a long-term and arduous task in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## For Your Reference

# What Is Small Production?

by Shih To

**S**MALL production is production based on individual private ownership of the means of production and individual labour. Individual handicraft is small production, as is individual agriculture. The products of individual handicraft are in the main used for exchange. Individual farmers also sell part or most of their agricultural products when the relations of commodity and money are fairly developed. In this sense, small production means small commodity production.

By the end of primitive society, the appearance of individual handicraft in society gave rise to small pro-

duction. Then it went through slave society, feudal society and capitalist society. The simultaneous existence of the private ownership of the means of production and the social division of labour are the two preconditions for the emergence and existence of the small production economy in history.

Small commodity production is the historical forerunner of capitalist commodity production. Under small commodity production, the production conditions, dexterity of skill and labour intensity differ among small commodity producers, and the labour they consumed in producing commodities also varies. But the same kind of commodity can be sold at only one price on the market. This causes the polarization of the small commodity producers. A small number of them get rich, and become capitalists, while the majority go bankrupt and become wage-workers. Hence the birth of capitalist

(Continued on p. 23.)

# Popularizing the Use of Marsh Gas In Rural Areas

**T**O expand fuel resources in the rural areas, around two-thirds of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have produced and used marsh gas on a mass scale in selected areas. Some parts of the country have gradually popularized its production and use and noteworthy results have been attained. This is an economical method for solving the fuel problem in the countryside.

Marsh gas is inflammable; methane is its main constituent. It is generated through the fermentation of microbes from certain organic materials which are kept in definite temperature and humidity and tightly sealed. The peasants put night soil, grass, tree leaves, stalks and sewage water into air- and water-tight pits and then seal them. After the materials have fermented in the pits, the gas generated can be conducted by pipes to homes for cooking or lighting.

Producing marsh gas and using it in China's rural areas started and spread in 1958, the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction. On April 11 that year, Chairman Mao issued the instruction that it should be well popularized. This greatly encouraged the masses' enthusiasm for producing marsh gas.

However, due to the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some technical problems were not tackled in time and the work came to a standstill.

Rural cadres and masses have criticized the revisionist line and earnestly summed up the experience of 1958 since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started in 1966. Combining revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach they continued to trial produce marsh gas and their efforts have been rewarded. In some areas where there has been rapid progress in this work, use of marsh gas is gradually being popularized.

Starting from 1972, Szechuan Province's Mienyang County mobilized the masses to trial produce the gas by indigenous methods. Within two years or so, the county has completed 60,000 pits, and 20,000 others were under construction. Now, marsh gas has been basically popularized in the county's 18 people's communes embracing 183 production brigades and 1,220

production teams. More than 60,000 peasant households are now using it for cooking and lighting. In addition, the county has succeeded in its experiments of using the gas to replace diesel oil and gasoline for operating machines, processing agricultural and side-line products as well as generating electricity. It is being widely introduced at present.

Producing marsh gas is quite simple. A five-member family in southern China's rural areas, as a case in point, only needs a ten-cubic-metre fermentation pit to make the gas for the household cooking and lighting if they do it well. Following the mass activities in scientific experiments of recent years, the technique for building fermentation pits has been continually improved, quality raised, materials needed reduced and costs lowered.

Mass producing marsh gas has many advantages. Using it for rural cooking and lighting not only cuts the commune members' expenses but also helps switch the labour power used for gathering firewood or transporting coal to farm production. The large amount of firewood, coal and kerosene saved can be put to industrial use. The part of crop stalks which were used for cooking are now made into compost for improving the soil or used as pig fodder. Having marsh gas as a fuel in rural areas reduces firewood consumption and therefore means better forest protection.

Apart from enriching the fertility of night soil, manure and grain stalks, the fermentation pits also contributes to improving rural sanitation environment and preventing the spread of disease. By reducing the time used for cooking, marsh gas stoves greatly lighten the burden of peasant women and thereby give them more time for taking part in collective productive labour and social activities.

There have been many new creations in the countryside over the last few years, such as different-shaped marsh gas pits, stoves and lamps. This shows the inexhaustible creative ability of the masses. In the practice of mass producing marsh gas, a big technical contingent not divorced from farm production has been trained in many places. This is a favourable condition for popularizing marsh gas in the rural areas.

## In a New Industrial Area

by Our Correspondents Hsi Chang-hao  
and Kao Yuan-mei

**L**INCHIH is a newly built industrial area. Leaving Lhasa which is about 3,600 metres above sea level, our jeep headed east over mountainous terrain along the Szechuan-Tibet Highway. After going up a big mountain we started to descend. The 400-kilometre journey took us through some beautiful scenery; the lower the altitude, the more luxuriant the forests and the greener the rivers. When we arrived at Linchih, we were only 2,900 metres above sea level.

### A Miniature

The city's factories are spread out in the valleys. A forest area which was once the haunt of bears and leopards, Linchih began growing with the building of the Szechuan-Tibet Highway after liberation. It has become an industrial area after the start of the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966. During our visit we saw customers, chiefly workers and their dependents, crowd a big well-stocked store; in front of the cultural palace, many people were looking at posters announcing the showing of new films.

Though it produced much wool, Tibet could not process it prior to liberation. Foreign aggressors plundered several thousand tons of wool at forced-down

prices every year and raked in profits totalling a million U.S. dollars. Responding to the Party's call to "support construction in Tibet," more than 500 workers and staff members of several small vinylon and woollen mills in Shanghai moved their mills in 1966 from the eastern seaboard to the "Roof of the World." The first products made by the newly merged mill in Linchih went on sale in the Lhasa market on New Year's Day in 1967, thereby putting an end to Tibet's history of not producing machine-made woollen fabrics. The mill now has 1,300 Tibetan and Han workers and is turning out woollen fabrics and blankets and knitting wool.

To make use of the area's forest resources, the first lumber mill was set up in 1955 followed by two more after 1972. They make up the present forestry company which has 1,680 workers and staff members. The cutting area has extended steadily deep into the forests. A match factory was built in 1967. In some parts of Tibet before liberation, Tibetans had to give a fat sheep in exchange for ten boxes of foreign-made matches. Now matches coming off the automatic production line meet the needs of the entire autonomous region. Set up in 1970, the paper mill produces large quantities of paper. Built in 1971, the printing house in Linchih prints large numbers of both Tibetan- and Han-language books and textbooks that are distributed throughout Tibet. A hydro-electric station was built in 1966 on the Nyang River, a tributary of the Yalutsangpo River, to provide power for the growing number of factories.

Linchih is only one of many newly built industrial areas in Tibet whose rich deposits of ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores and fuels and chemical raw materials have been exploited steadily since liberation, especially since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With no industry to speak of in pre-liberation days, Tibet now has more than 200 modern plants and mines. These range from power, coal and timber to the light, chemical, metallurgical and building material industries. Gross industrial output value in the whole autonomous region last year increased nearly fourfold compared with 1965,



The Linchih Woollen Mill.



and industrial workers and staff members exceed 100,000 today.

### For the People of Tibetan Nationality

Since coming to Tibet to set up the Linchih Woollen Mill, the workers there have expanded their range of woollen products which have been praised by foreign friends at the Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow. However, its first *pulo*—woollen fabric used in making the traditional Tibetan costume—was not particularly welcomed by the Tibetans, although it was beautiful and inexpensive. They preferred the thick and tight hand-woven *pulo* which “keeps off the wind and dust in the day, serves as blankets at night, withstands wear and tear in physical labour and is rain-proof.” The machine-made *pulo* was not up to such requirements.

Workers in the woollen mill began discussing the question: Should the quality of machine-made *pulo* be improved? Most said yes. “Since our mill is in Tibet, how can it be called a socialist enterprise if it fails to turn out goods the Tibetan people like?” they asked. However, a few did not want to make additional efforts to improving the quality of *pulo* for fear that it might affect the mill’s production tasks as a whole. Having raised its consciousness of the two-line struggle in the Great Cultural Revolution, the leadership of the mill realized that whether the mill could serve the Tibetan people or not was a major question concerning the orientation and line of their enterprise. Director Lin Hsing-chih who came to Tibet in 1951 as a member of the People’s Liberation Army took up industrial work after being demobbed. On behalf of the mill’s Party committee, this veteran cadre said firmly: “The million emancipated serfs’ needs are our production task and we must improve the quality of our *pulo*.”

So personnel were sent to people’s communes where *pulo* was made by hand. They made investigations and learnt the traditional skill of *pulo* making. Experienced *pulo* workers were invited to the mill to give technical guidance. To apply hand-woven skill in producing this fabric, it was necessary to change the mill’s technical process and readjust the machines. Technical innovation groups of workers, leading cadres and technicians were set up and all the workers encouraged to help devise better methods. They successfully did the job after 120 days of hard work.

Tibetan commune cadres and members were invited to test the mill’s new *pulo*. After wear-and-tear and water-sprinkling tests, they signalled approval with their thumbs up: “Top-notch *pulo*! We’re satisfied.”

### Working Shoulder to Shoulder

Two women in the worsted spinning workshop were working side by side at the spinning frames. One, we were told, was called Yeh Feng-tsui, a Han; the other was Paimu, a Tibetan. Forty-four-year-old Yeh was a veteran textile worker who had moved with her mill from Shanghai to Tibet in 1966. Only 18 when she entered the mill in 1967, Paimu was quite excited



Yeh Feng-tsui (left) and Paimu.

to see the machines for the first time in her life. But she was at a loss in front of the revolving reels after being assigned to be a reeler. Sensing what was on her mind, Yeh put her hands on Paimu’s shoulders and encouraged the young worker: “It’s not so difficult. You can learn the skill soon.”

Herself a child labourer at 12, Yeh told Paimu, she could only reach the frames by standing on bricks. In the old society she sweated a dozen hours or so for a capitalist every day, but still could not earn enough to feed herself. It was difficult indeed to learn any skill. “Responding to the call of the Party,” she continued, “I’ve come here to take part in the construction of New Tibet. We are masters of the mill and I certainly will teach you all my skill.” Yeh’s words reminded Paimu of her own family’s bitter past as serfs. Holding Yeh’s hands, she said with deep feeling: “I will learn diligently and I’m determined to be one of the first generation of woollen textile workers in Tibet.”

Paimu assiduously learnt from her patient teacher and was able to handle the reels independently after three weeks. She became a skilled worker soon afterwards and has since taught five apprentices who all work independently today. Two are of Tibetan nationality and the others are Han youngsters from other parts of the country.

### A Generation of New People

The Tibetan language group in the type-setting workshop is an advanced collective in the Hsinhua Printing House there. All nine members of the group are Tibetans whose average age is 22. The leader is 21-year-old Pienpa. When he came to the plant, the head of the workshop told us, Pienpa was 17 and is now leading an advanced group. Seven members of the group are graduates of the Tibet Institute for Nationalities. Some specialize in type-selecting, others do proof-reading or type-setting. By learning from each other, all are now able to do other kinds of work besides

their speciality. They have formed a group for studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works in the evening. They help and show concern for each other in their daily life. When a woman in the group was hospitalized, they took turns in looking after her and some gave their blood which helped her recover in a short time.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Tantseng, a type-selector in the group, and others saw a Han-language picture book entitled *Tear Off Confucius' Mask* which bared the reactionary features of Confucius to the hilt. Such fallacies trumpeted by Confucius as "everything is decided by heaven" and "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid," they found, also had been spread by Dalai, and their pernicious influence had not yet been eradicated. They thought it would be helpful to the Tibetans in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius if they translated this picture story book into Tibetan. The Party committee of the printing house firmly supported this idea. Five of them began the translation in their spare time. When problems arose, they looked for reference material and discussed them collectively. A Han proof-reader in the workshop also lent a hand in their translation and the Tibet People's Publishing House has decided to publish the picture book as soon as possible.

Twenty-four-year-old Pengtuo, a vice-chairman of the printing house's revolutionary committee, was born after liberation. Her parents and seven elder brothers and sisters had been slaves. She went to school at eight and later studied in the Tibet Institute for Nationalities. She came to the printing house after graduating in 1966.

Owing to the needs of the printing house, Pengtuo has changed posts several times since joining the printing house. Soon after becoming acquainted with one job, she was transferred to a new one which added to her difficulties. Undaunted by the obstacles she had to overcome, she studied hard, mastered skill and was able to adjust quickly to her new work.

When we met her, she had just returned from a study class organized by the Party Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region where she studied, among other works, *Critique of the Gotha Programme* by Marx and *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* by Chairman Mao.

### Visit to a Worker's Home

Jenchen is head of the match factory's packing room and a cadre promoted from among the workers. Formerly illiterate, she has studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works while learning to read and write. Her political consciousness has gone up rapidly and her work is rated excellent. She invited us to her home after work.

The family lives in three rooms in the factory's living quarters close by. Quilts were neatly piled on the bed and we saw a radio and a small alarm clock on the table. Her husband works in the forestry company, and their two children are still of pre-school age. Jenchen's mother who is over 60 lives with them. We had



Jenchen (first from right) and her family.

butter tea and then a four-dish meal including beef stew, mutton balls, scrambled eggs and cabbage.

The scene evoked memories of the past. Before the democratic reform which abolished the feudal serf system, the old woman told us, she was a slave and Jenchen was born in a serf-owner's *qingke* barley field while she was working there. Jenchen was constantly menaced by hunger in her childhood. One day when she was three years old, she was so hungry that she picked a bone from a garbage heap and began nibbling at it. The bone got lodged in her throat and nearly killed her. Traces of the damage done remain to this day. . . .

Jenchen switched the topic to the present, saying: "We are leading a good life today. My mother, my husband and I get wages totalling 240 yuan a month. Food takes up one-third and we use some of the money for clothing and other expenses. The rest goes into the bank. According to the labour insurance regulations, workers and staff members enjoy free medical care and the state pays half the medical expenses for their dependents. My mother is past the age of retirement and we have advised her to retire. But she won't and that's that. She is still looking after the factory's vegetable garden as a member of its side-line production team. . . ."

"When I think of the past and compare it with the present," the old woman interrupted, "how can I remain idle! I always want to contribute a bit more to building socialism."

# ROUND THE WORLD

## CAMBODIA

### Self-Reliance in Reconstruction

The Cambodian people and their army men have chalked up conspicuous successes in the last three months in the struggle to restore and develop production. They have done it with revolutionary fervour, much in the same spirit of independence and hard work when they fought the war of national liberation.

At the Pochentong Textile Mill, 200 looms are back in commission, producing three to four thousand metres of cloth a day. New workers at the mill have quickly learnt how to operate the looms.

Work is under way at Pochentong Airport to repair the control tower and airport building and clear away debris on the airfield.

Several thousand army men and workers at the Phnom Penh dock are working round the clock loading and unloading goods to be transported to all parts of the country.

Efforts are being made to repair the railway line from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville, while the Phnom Penh-Takeo line, already repaired, is ready for traffic again. So is another line linking Sihanoukville and Kampot. At present, civilians and army men are busy working on the last section of the line from Kampot to Pong Toek to get it open to traffic again.

Guided by men and women fighters and cadres throughout the country, the Cambodian people are engaged vigorously in repairing and building dams to develop agricultural production. Remarkable achievements have been made in double-cropping rice. Fishery also has made headway.

A July 3 commentary broadcast by the Voice of the National United Front of Cambodia said: "Historical

experience paid in blood by our people in the revolutionary struggle in the past dozens of years proves more and more clearly that the most important factor in defeating the U.S. aggressors by a small country with a small population like Cambodia is her line of independence and initiative." The Cambodian people, now the masters of their country, are sure to firmly maintain the stand of independence and reliance on their own efforts.

## SOVIET UNION

### Grain Buying Spree

Crop failure this year has sent the Soviet Union on a shopping spree for grain in the United States and Canada.

The Soviet Government has signed a contract with a private U.S. firm for the purchase of 2 million tons of U.S. wheat, the U.S. Agriculture Department announced on July 16.

The Soviet Union, Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz said, might buy up to 10 million tons of corn and wheat from the United States and other countries in the next 12 months because of this year's poor harvest.

Meanwhile, a Soviet grain purchasing delegation has been in Canada to negotiate a contract for buying 2.5 million tons of grain.

According to the July 9 issue of the Japanese paper *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, the Soviet Union is again selling gold on European markets, probably for the purpose of obtaining funds for the grain purchases.

Under the revisionist traitorous clique, agricultural production in the Soviet Union has gone from bad to worse. In recent years, it imported colossal amounts of grain from abroad annually. In 1972, it bought from the United States 19 million tons of grain valued at 1,000 million dollars, including 11 million tons of wheat,

about one-fourth of the U.S. crop in that year. The U.S. Agriculture Department forecast that there will be a shortfall of 10 per cent in this year's Soviet harvest, and for this reason the Soviet Union will make heavier purchases of grain from abroad.

The Soviet rush on the grain market abroad has sent grain prices soaring on the U.S. domestic market, and even on the international market. Public opinion in the West pointed out that heavy Soviet purchases had almost tripled grain prices and helped increase U.S. retail food prices by 14.5 per cent in 1973 and 1974. The *Washington Post* of July 15 sounded a note of warning: The United States "still has no reliable protection against massive invasions of its grain markets" and this "injures not only domestic buyers but our regular foreign customers."

## CENTRAL EUROPE FORCES REDUCTION CONFERENCE

### Footdragging

The Vienna conference on the reduction of forces in Central Europe has adjourned. The 6th round of the talks, with 19 participants from the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, began on May 16 and went on for 63 days, ending on July 17.

Two and a half years ago, a preparatory meeting for the conference started in January 1973. There have been 76 plenary meetings since the conference officially opened in October 1973. However, no substantive progress has been made despite all these meetings over a long duration. This is because the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, which take a stance diametrically opposed to each other, both want to get the upper hand militarily in Central Europe and restrict and weaken its rival.

In this round of the talks, the Soviet Union once again made a big fanfare about its "new proposal" for "freezing" the armed forces in Cen-

tral Europe in the course of the disarmament talks, a move seen through by all. Its aim is to maintain Soviet superiority in ground forces in Central Europe and at the same time weaken the West's superiority in air force and nuclear weapons.

During the Vienna conference, the two superpowers quickened the tempo of their contention in Europe, with the Soviet Union steadily strengthening its military power in Central Europe. The Austrian paper *Kurier* says: "The two superpowers clearly take an interest in increasing conventional armed forces in Europe continually and not in their reduction." The Austrian journal *Die Oesterreichische Militaerische Zeitschrift* also pointed out that the armament disparity between the West and the East—the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact—is daily widening.

By its arms expansion and war preparations the Soviet Union has given the lie to the fairy story it hawked around everywhere that "military detente is needed to supplement political detente."

#### U.S.S.R.-U.S.A.

### Disarmament Is a Myth

The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are engaged in an arms race in a big way and further developing nuclear weapons under the signboard of "disarmament" and "detente," said the Disarmament Study Group of the International Peace Research Association in a statement published in Oslo in the *Bulletin of Peace Proposals*, No. 6, 1975.

The statement pointed out that in the three decades since World War II, armaments have reached an unparalleled level. "The arms race is in both conventional and nuclear weapons, in quantities and qualities, . . ." "It is difficult to imagine how peace can be built on such realities. With the abundance of crises and conflict that exists in the contempo-

rary world, there is very real cause for concern and alarm."

Referring to the intensified efforts by the two superpowers to develop nuclear armaments, the statement said: The "Vladivostok accord" is "based on an upward parity ceiling in strategic missiles and a free-for-all race in qualitative nuclear weapon improvements up to 1985." A substantial portion of these weapons of the two countries "are deployed in or targeted on Europe."

The statement pointed out that "disarmament" is but a myth while the reality is a world weighed down with arms. "No single effective weapon has been destroyed, no gun and no missile, as a result of disarmament negotiations," it pointed out. "After years of arduous negotiations and the signing of several arms control agreements, we have come to realize that very little has been achieved. Not only is there no disarmament, but while negotiations continue, new generations of weapons, conventional and nuclear, are leaving the production line." "Disarmament negotiations have been transformed into a forum for armaments rationalization and legalization."

The statement said, "The classic example here is the 1963 partial test ban treaty. The agreement bans tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. . . . Yet, simultaneously, the treaty left to the nuclear powers full freedom to further develop nuclear weapons by underground tests"

On the so-called SALT talks, the statement noted, "The negotiations became monopolized de facto by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, who sought to establish a framework for joint guidance of the very race in armaments." "Their main feature was an effort to accommodate each other in questions of quantities on lines of upward parity, anyhow marked by immense overkill capabilities, while

channelling the race mainly in the direction of improved qualities."

#### "OCTOBRE" (SWITZERLAND)

### The Two Superpowers Are Warmongers

An article in the latest issue of *Octobre*, organ of the Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist), said: "The two superpowers do not desire peace in the Near East. On the contrary, they want to maintain the tension of 'no war, no peace' because they can exploit it for attaining their aims. The two superpowers are the veritable warmongers!"

"Each of them tries to divide the Arab peoples according to its own way, subjugate them and eliminate its rival," it added.

It went on: "The U.S.A. propagates the 'step by step' solution and 'bilateral negotiations.' It tries by means of the bilateral accords between Israel and some Arab states to break the unity and solidarity of the Arab nation and to isolate the Palestinian people and the PLO."

It noted: "The Soviet Union presents the resumption of the Geneva conference on the Near East as the only way to a 'peaceful' solution. Its aim is to come to the conference as a superpower and force the Arab countries by means of threat to adopt a solution satisfactory to it so as to reinforce its influence in the Near East. It also hopes that this can make the U.S.A. withdraw. For the social-imperialists, Arab solidarity is embarrassing. It tries to sow discord among the Arab countries by such means as supporting a country while refusing to aid others, thus enabling it to exercise political pressures."

"However," the article said in conclusion, "the Arab peoples and the Palestinian people see more and more clearly that only by struggling against the manoeuvres of the two superpowers can they safeguard their interests."



# ON THE HOME FRONT

## 2,100-Year-Old Pottery Figures Unearthed

SEVERAL hundred life-size pottery figures of warriors and horses dating some 2,100 years back were excavated from a pit east of the tomb of Chin Shih Huang (259-210 B.C.) in Lintung County in northwest China's Shensi Province.



Cleaning the unearthed pottery figures of warriors and horses.

The pit was discovered by local commune members last year while sinking wells. According to a joint survey by archaeological workers and peasants, it measures 210 metres east to west, 60 metres north to south and 4.6 to 6.5 metres deep. Excavations, started in July last year from the eastern end, have so far covered some 1,000 square metres.

Five inclined passageways found on the east side lead to 216 warrior figures arranged in three formations with 72 rows. Facing the east, they stand on a ground extending 60 metres from north to south against a magnificent background of 40 neat columns of warriors. So far 314 warriors and 24 horses have been unearthed.

It is estimated that the pit contains a total of about 6,000 warrior figures forming a complete phalanx. The excavated portion shows a well-organized, symmetrical array of warriors, chariots and horses with regular

spaces in between. The helmeted and armoured warrior figures, 1.82 metres tall, carry real bows and arrows or hold sharp weapons such as swords, spears or crossbows. The war chariots are each drawn by four powerful, life-size horses. This is a grand tableau representing Chin Shih Huang's fight to sweep away the remnant forces of slave-owners throughout the country in unifying China.

The floor of the underground structure is paved with cord impression bricks. All the beams and planks have been burnt to ashes. Analysis by archaeologists indicates that this might well have happened after the death of Chin Shih Huang.

These life-size warrior and horse figures embody a sculptural art dis-



A view of the pit being excavated.

playing the great wisdom and superb skill of the working people of the Chin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.). Done with fine craftsmanship in a simple and brisk style, rendered life-like, well-proportioned and rich in detail, they attain a high artistic level. In size, number and quality, these works of art are rarely matched by archaeological finds anywhere in the world.

The nearly 10,000 relics already unearthed also include various types of valuable weapons and other objects which reflect the level of social productive forces in the Chin Dynasty. There are well-preserved swords, arrowheads, crossbows and other bronze weapons. Their composition as shown by spectro-analysis consists mainly of copper-tin alloy plus 13 other elements, namely, nickel, magnesium, aluminium, zinc, iron, silicon, manganese, thallium, molybdenum, vanadium, cobalt, chromium and niobium. The swords in particular have remained stainless, shiny and sharp. Apart from the bronzes there are also many iron farm tools, gold, jade and bone objects, as well as linen, silk fabrics, leather, and wooden vehicles.

\* \* \*

Two pottery measures, dating from the Chin Dynasty, have been excavated at the site of the ancient city of Shanpaoyingtzu in Kirin Province, northeast China. They testify to the countrywide standardization of weights and measures by Chin Shih Huang.

One of the measures is fairly well preserved. Only part of the side and bottom is left of the other, but there is legible inscription on it in *chuan shu* (seal style) which reads: "In the 26th year of his reign the emperor unified the ducal states throughout the land, bringing general peace to the populace." This identifies it as a standard measure distributed throughout the country by the central authorities of the Chin Dynasty.

Other finds during the same excavation include many relics of the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.)

and of the Chin (221-207 B.C.) and Han (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) Dynasties.

### **Seek No Official Post, But Revolution**

**C**HAO Chung-sheng is a deputy secretary of the Party committee of a work area in Hunan Province's Chinchushan Coal Mine. During more than 20 years' work in the mine, he has been transferred several times—from worker to team leader, back to worker, then from worker to deputy Party secretary of an area in the mine. No matter what the change in his post, he maintains the style of hard work and plain living characteristic of the working class, and works with a sense of responsibility as a master of the mine.

Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chao was promoted from group leader to team leader. On the first day of his promotion, he still returned to his former group to take part in physical labour and asked the new group leader to assign him work.

The new group leader was puzzled: "What do you mean?"

This query gave him food for thought: "Why do people think it's odd for a team leader to go back to work in his former group? It reflects the idea of grades left over from the old society, and how deep-rooted it is in people's minds!" He explained to the new leader: "You know, a team leader may turn revisionist if he refuses to do manual labour. Hereafter, I'll still work with the group." With that, he went down to the pits to join the miners.

Not long after, Chao became a deputy political instructor of a section. As before, carrying his tools, he often went down to the pits to work with the miners. Whenever he returned from a meeting, he immediately went down to the pits no matter how late it was. Thus his work-days in the pits averaged 22 a month.

Workers remarked with approval: "Although Chao is now a team leader, there is no difference between us!"

In 1969 during a reorganization, some teams and groups were amal-

gamated. Chao went back to working as an ordinary miner as there was no need for so many cadres. Somebody began to gossip: "Maybe Chao has made some mistakes. . . ."

On hearing this, Chao realized that this was again a reflection of the bourgeois idea of grades. He explained to people: "It's only the exploiting classes who set their minds on seeking official posts and wealth. We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Whether you're a team leader or a worker, it makes no difference in waging revolution."

Though at that time Chao was an ordinary worker, he always kept in mind the situation as a whole. Whenever a worker had any problem troubling his mind, Chao took the initiative to have heart-to-heart talks with him. When problems cropped up in the work, Chao did his best to help the team and group leaders find solutions; in any difficulty, he always came forward to take on the heaviest work.

Workers often praised him: "Chao is an ordinary worker, but really quite out of the ordinary!"

Since 1972, he took over the post of vice-director and deputy Party secretary of a work area. His position has changed, but his working-class political character remains unchanged. He persists in manual labour, upholds the principle of never using his power to gain privileges and always guards against the corrosion by bourgeois ideology. He has set a good example for all the cadres of the mine.

### **Happy Life for Retired Women Textile Workers**

**A** ROUSING send-off was recently given to a number of retired women workers at a textile mill in Chengtu, capital of Szechuan Province.

Thanks to state concern for labouring people since liberation, women workers in China retire at the age of 50. After retirement they receive a monthly pension 70 per cent of their regular pay, in addition to free medical care and other labour insurance

benefits the same as those still on the job.

Women workers make up 70 per cent of the mill's work force. Every year some of them reach the age of retirement. Many of them suffered a lot in the old society. They say: "At that time we were discriminated against and oppressed, and did not have enough to eat and wear. Late in life we would have become homeless beggars squatting at street corners—that was what we worried about most. Now we have no such worries."

Tai Yu-ching, now 62, became a child bride at the age of 11. Later she was sent to work in a cotton mill where she fared no better than a beast of burden. Conditions of life were so harsh and miserable that she was compelled to give away two of her daughters. After liberation she began to enjoy a new life. Helped by the People's Government, she was reunited with her daughters, who later became workers. Both Tai and her husband retired ten years ago, and are living a peaceful, happy life on their pensions.

Another retired worker Tang Shu-ching can never forget her experience in June last year, when she suddenly succumbed to a recurrence of an old gall-stone malady. Upon learning of her serious affliction the leadership rushed her to a hospital. Cadres and workers came to her sick-room in rotation to help look after her. During her convalescence she was granted a diet subsidy and was often called on by cadres and her fellow-workers. The factory she was in paid all her medical expenses—a total sum of 500 yuan.

In the old society when a worker became old or disabled, he or she was sure to be fired by the boss. Even youngsters could not escape such a fate when they got sick. The same Tang Shu-ching mentioned above was once sacked at the age of 19 because of sickness. The monthly wage for a woman who toiled all day long was barely enough to keep alive, let alone pay for medical treatment. By contrast, the labouring people in socialist New China have become the masters of the country and women workers are well cared for.

Retired workers in China command respect wherever they go. All possible measures are adopted for their daily comfort and convenience. Whenever a great event takes place in the nation's political life, they are invited back to their factories for study and discussion. During festivals they are invited to join the celebrations.

Most of them are not satisfied to lead an idle life at home, they want to do whatever they can for society. Some become outside instructors for nearby primary schools, while others busy themselves working as technical advisors in neighbourhood factories.

### **Sugar Beet Acclimatized In South China**

**S**UGAR beet used to be grown mainly in cold northern areas in China. Once a year, it is planted in spring and harvested in autumn. In the winter of 1971, the Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry

Sciences conducted experiments on winter planting of the crop in co-operation with local science research institutes in Fukien, Szechuan and Kwangtung Provinces and Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

In the last several years, success has been achieved in trial-planting this important sugar crop in winter. Provinces and the autonomous region south of the Yangtze River now plant sugar beet on winter fallow land or interplant it with sugar cane and fruit trees. The output is generally from 22.5 to 52.5 tons per hectare. In the Yungfu Commune of Changping County, located on a mountainous area 1,200 metres above sea level in southwest Fukien Province, trial-planting was begun on only a few plots, but now all 23 brigades are growing the crop.

Sugar beet planted in the southern areas has a short growing period and is high in output as well as sugar content. This is not only of great importance to increasing our country's sugar output but has broadened

the source of fodder, which will help promote pig-raising.

### **Cotton Linters Production Plan Overfulfilled**

**B**Y the end of May, China had overfulfilled by 16 per cent her cotton linters production plan for the September 1974-August 1975 period. Output was 23,500 tons more than in the previous comparable period.

Linters are the short fibres left on the cottonseed after ginning removes the cotton. As much as 30 kilogrammes of linters can be obtained from every 100 kilogrammes of cottonseed. They are used in making cotton blankets, high-quality paper, explosives, film and viscose fibres, and also as a substitute for grain in sizing cotton yarn.

Lintering is an important process whereby China's cotton workers create wealth for the country in support of socialist construction. China has outstripped her linters production plans several years running.

(Continued from p. 14.)

relations. Capitalism first came into being on the basis of this polarization. In the wake of the development of big capitalist industries and farms, the polarization becomes increasingly acute. Capitalism, however, has not thoroughly swept away small production, nor is it able to do so. After the seizure of state power by the proletariat, therefore, how to deal with the small producers has become an important question which has a bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Small production has the following characteristics: The producers have their means of production and personally take part in production, and they possess their products. The producers sell their products for the purpose of buying other products and raw materials so as to meet the needs of their consumption and reproduction. Thus it is clear that the small producers are governed by a dual character — being private owners and labourers at the same time. As the latter, their fundamental interests conform to those of the proletariat. They can take the road of socialism under the leadership of the proletariat. We cannot expropriate their means of production in the way we have dealt with the exploiters. We can only organize them step by step to take the socialist road of collectivization according to the principles of voluntary participation and mutual

benefit and through typical examples from real life. On the other hand, as private owners, they also have a spontaneous capitalist tendency. As Lenin pointed out in *"Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder*: "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale."

China won its basic victory of socialist transformation of handicrafts and agriculture in 1956. People's communes were universally established in the rural areas in 1958 and the broad masses of peasants have fundamentally got rid of the shackles of private ownership. But, even today there is a part of private ownership in agriculture and handicrafts. There are two kinds of ownership in the national economy at the present stage: Socialist ownership by the whole people and socialist collective ownership by working people. Before collective ownership has been raised to ownership by the whole people and the remnants of private ownership have been done away with, the peasants, for example, still inevitably preserve some inherent features of small producers; the well-to-do peasants unavoidably have spontaneous capitalist tendencies. Chairman Mao pointed out in *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship*: "The serious problem is the education of the peasantry." We must persistently carry out socialist education among the peasants and guide them to continuously advance on the road of socialism.

# Radio Peking

Schedule for English language transmissions  
beginning April 20, 1975

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11945, 15060, 17673
	01:00-02:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 11945, 15060, 17855
	02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11675, 15060, 17855
	03:00-04:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	25	11685
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 15385, 17735, 17855
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 15385, 17735, 17855
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
	09:30-10:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
SOUTHEAST ASIA	12:00-13:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	47, 32, 25, 19	6290, 9290, 11650, 15270
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)		
		18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
	13:00-14:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	47, 32, 25, 19	6290, 9290, 11650, 15270
		20:30-21:30 (Singapore)		
		21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)		
		19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)		
SOUTH ASIA	14:00-15:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9860, 15095
		19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi)		
		20:00-21:00 (Dacca)		
		19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
	15:00-16:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9860, 15095
		20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi)		
		21:00-22:00 (Dacca)		
		20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)		
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	18:00-19:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	247	1210
	16:00-17:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	30, 19	9860, 15095
		19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	17:00-18:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	30, 19	9860, 15095
		20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
	19:30-20:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	39, 31, 25	7620, 9470, 11695
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)		
		21:30-22:30 (Cairo)		
EUROPE	20:30-21:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	39, 31, 25	7620, 9470, 11695
		20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		21:30-22:30 (Lagos)		
		22:30-23:30 (Cairo)		
	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	43, 39, 25	6860, 7590, 11675
	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	43, 33, 25	6860, 9030, 11675